

# INFORMATION REPORT

50X1-HUM

DATE DISTR. 22 May 52

NO. OF PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Factory workers (robotniki), and their sons  
Non-landholding farmer class (bezrolny) - a farm worker

~~CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION~~

[illegible]

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Small landholding farmer class (malorolny) - having two to three hectares of land, or coming from such a class

Middle landholding farmer class (sredniorolny) - having five hectares of land, or coming from such a class.

those assigned to the KBW or WOP were those who had had three to four years schooling (general elementary school). Both services preferred the least educated, for the one credo forced upon officers and EM of KBW and WOP was, "Don't question or become inquisitive, just follow blindly."

3.

The terms of service for the Army, KBW and WOP are as follows:

Term of Service prior to 27 Sep 51:

Army NCOs and Pvts	24 months
WOP and KBW NCOs and Pvts	27 months

Term of Service as of 28 Sep 51:

Army NCOs and Pvts	36 months
WOP and KBW NCOs and Pvts	36 months (WOP and KBW spring conscripts of the class of 1928 were not affected by the change; they would serve only the 27 months. WOP and KBW fall conscripts of the class of 1928 were required to serve 36 months but were allowed an additional 14 day furlough.)

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Regular Army officers were on indefinite terms of service; Army officers not in the Regular Army must serve 12 years.

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4.

no officer in the MO is ever discharged, separated, or thrown out of the MO. the Internal Security Office canvasses the Army personnel some two to four months before a class is demobilized for possible prospects for MO. The Internal Security Office propagandists stress the fact to these outgoing troops that employment is a difficult matter in the state, i.e. pay is not too good, as a common worker you have no dignity, you do not have a uniform, etc. Candidates who accept are sent first to an MO School in Slupsk (Stolp), Poland for a six-months course. Those who qualify (some education, reliability, efficient soldiering) can be sent to an MO officer school for one to two years training.

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The mission of MO is the apprehension of thieves, burglars, murderers, arsonists, and other criminals. At night, MO patrols (usually two men) check on whether banks, large department stores, and warehouses have been secured. The Volunteer Reserve of MO (ORMO) is a non-salaried volunteer group of citizens who willingly help the MO in carrying out its mission, and who support the MO when some serious trouble confronts it.

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the total strength of the Internal Security Office, MO, KBW and WOP is about 250,000 officers and men.

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organization of MO:  
It is set up in three major divisions of state -

Province MO - Wojewodzka Komenda Obywatelska -  
Province Citizens' Command  
District MO - Powiatowa Komenda Obywatelska -  
District Citizens' Command  
Commissariat MO (in larger towns and cities) -  
Obywatelski Komisariat - Citizens' Commissariat

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The Province MO works as a Staff Hqs and has some 50 members.

The District and Commissariat MO organization consists of the following:

District MOCommissariat MO

CO  
Political Officer  
Investigations Officer  
Recording NCO  
Fingerprint & Photo NCO  
Sgt of the Guard  
40 militia privates

CO  
Political Officer  
Investigations Officer  
Recording NCO  
Fingerprint & Photo NCO  
Sgt of the Guard  
60 militia privates

Besides the above organization, there are a great many Posts (Posterunki) which are under the District and Province MO Control. Each post can have 10 or more villages in its area of jurisdiction. A post will usually have a corporal or a sergeant in command plus three Militia privates.

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Induction into WOP and KBW is in the spring and fall, and demobilization is in the month of October. Induction into the Army and Air Force is in the fall, and demobilization is in the spring.

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In 1950 [redacted] the draft age was fixed at 20 years by national law. Younger men of 18 or 19 could volunteer for service.

6.

Fall conscripts in WOP and KBW of the class of 1928 were informed through directive of September 1951 that their tour of service was extended from 27 months to 36 months. Spring conscripts in WOP and KBW of the class of 1928 were not affected by the extension. The whole class of 1928 serving in the Army had their term of service extended from 24 months to 36 months.

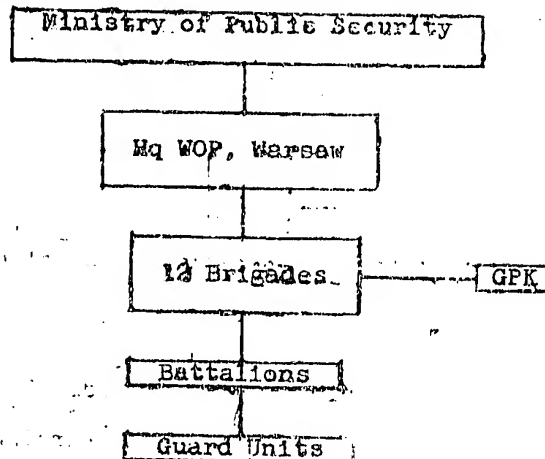
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7.

In the Luban area the class of 1931 registered in the fall of 1951. The class of 1930 was being inducted as of late October 1951, training beginning in November 1951.

8.

Organizational structure of WOP is as follows:



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The Ministry of Public Security (Ministerstwo Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego) is the direct superior of the WOP (Wojskowa Ochrona Pogranicza) headquarters. Prior to 1949, however,

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WOP was directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense. It is still dependent on the Ministry of National Defense for its personnel. WOP is subdivided into 12 Brigades throughout Poland.

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Each brigade has from four to eight battalions, depending upon the size and importance of the brigade area.

The WOP battalion has five or more Guard Units (Straznicy), depending upon the importance and size of the battalion area. The Guard Unit is dependent upon the battalion for administration, supply, finance and operations.

The GPK (Graniczny Punkt Kontrolny - Border Control Point), is subordinated to the brigade office of the Director of ROKG (Border Traffic and Border Problems) for operations, duty, and training; and to the battalion for pay, food, clothing, and weapons. A battalion can recommend the need for setting up a GPK; the brigade actually creates the GPK.

9.

See Enclosure (A) the organizational breakdown of the 8th WOP Brigade. As is stated above, brigades vary in structure.

10.

there were 12 brigades.

11.

There is no prescribed T/O for a WOP brigade; strength depends upon the number of battalions, guard units, and GPKs, and the category under which each falls. Enclosure (A) gives the T/O of the 8th WOP Brigade and a breakdown of strength into various categories.

12.

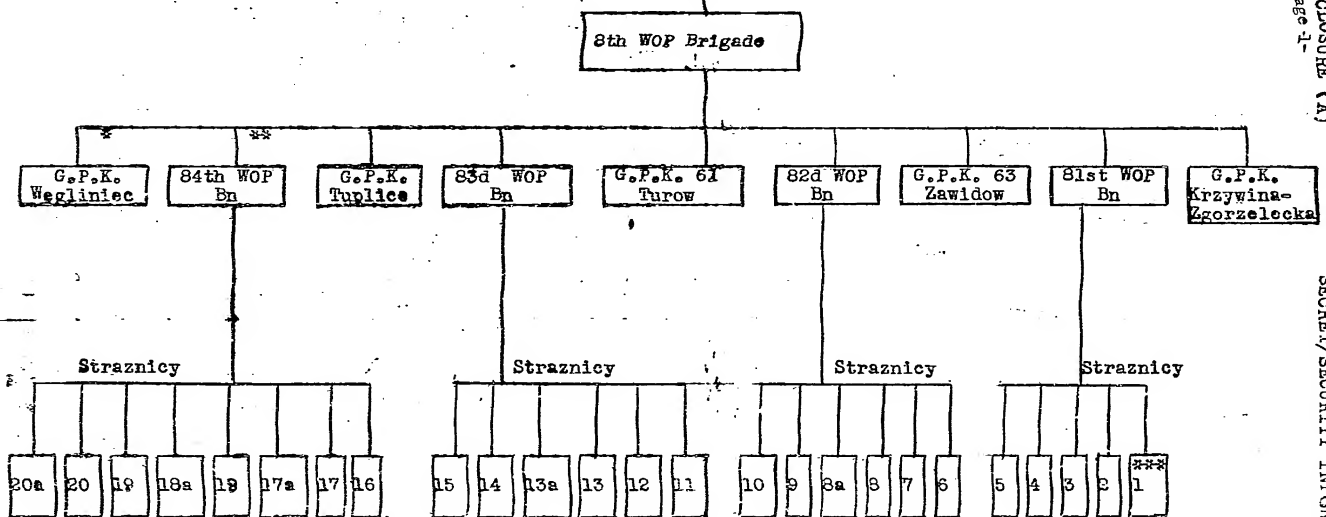
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Enclosure (A): Organization of the Eighth WOP Brigade

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Organization of 8th WOP Brigade



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ENCLOSURE (A)  
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\* G.P.K. (Graniczny Punkt Kontrolny - Border Control Point)

GPK Wegliniec is a railroad GPK, Tuplice is a road GPK on the Breslau-Berlin autostrada, GPK Zawidow is a highway and railroad control point

\*\*A WOP Bn can have any number of Straznicy (Guard Units), depending upon the area to be covered, the mission, traffic, etc.

\*\*\*In the distribution of orders, the 8th WOP Brigade was first because of the numbering of the Straznicy, ie, from 1 through 20.

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ENCLOSURE (A)

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Organization of 8th WOP BrigadeLegend:

Total strength of the 8th WOP Brig on 1 Nov 51 was:

148 officers  
 1380 NCOs and pvts  
 1528 total

[ ] the total of 1528 in the brigade  
 may vary 10-20 EM either way.

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Headquarters of the 8th WOP Brig contained:

64 officers  
 280 NCOs and pvts  
 344 total

Headquarters of the 82d WOP Bn contained:

12 officers  
 45 NCOs and pvts  
 57 total

[ ] there are three categories of Straznicy (Guard Units). The classification of a Guard Unit depends upon its strategic location, the extent of the area it covers and the specific mission assigned to the unit. Classifications were as follows:

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Category I - usually contained three officers and 51 NCOs and pvts. Straznicy (Guard Units) 1, 6, 14, 15, 16, and 17 were in category I.

Category II - usually contained three officers and 41 NCOs and pvts. Straznicy (Guard Units) 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 17a, 18, 18a, 19, and 20 were in category II.

Category III - usually contained three officers and 31 NCOs and pvts. Straznicy (Guard Units) 5, 8, 8a, 11, 12, 13a, and 20a were in category III.

The average area of control assigned to a Guard Unit was 10 km long and 5 to 10 km deep, whereas a GPK (Graniczny Punkt Kontrolny - Border Control Point) was assigned to control a road crossing, a bridge crossing, a railroad junction point, and/or the immediate area around such a point.

[ ] GPKs also were classified into categories, depending upon their assignment, the strategic importance of the control point, the volume of traffic handled, and the need for strict or not-too-strict control, as the case might be. Until and including November 1951 the categories of GPKs were as follows:

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Category A GPKs had seven officers and 40-50 NCOs and pvts. Wegliniec, Turow, and Tuplice GOKs were in category A.

Category B GPKs had five officers and 30-40 NCOs and pvts.

Category C GPKs had three officers and 25 NCOs and pvts. Krzywina-Zgorzelecka GPK was in category C.

Category D GPKs had three officers and 15-20 NCOs and pvts.

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